

# Alexandria AND COMMERCIAL



# Advertiser INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. 111.]

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1863.

NO. 683

## Public Vendue.

On FRIDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogheads and barrels.

French Brandy in pipes,

Gin in pipes and bls.

Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.

Sugar in hhds, tierces and bls.

Coffee in tierces and bags,

Chocolate

White and brown Soap } in boxes,

Mould and dip'd Candles

Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,

Figs in kegs and frails,

Queens Ware in crates,

FURNITURE, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

Among which are,

Cloths, Coatings,

Kerseys, Duffels,

Plains and Kerseys,

Negro Cottons, Serges,

Elaficks, blue Friezes,

Calimancoes and Ruffs,

Yarn Stockings,

Chintzes and Calicoes,

Irish Linens, Silesia do.

Platillas,

Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,

Muslins and Muslin Hand'ls,

India Muslins and Table Cloths

Bandanna Handkerchiefs,

Silk Stockings,

Coloured Threads, Hats,

Plated Candlesticks,

And sundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

February 22.

## Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, the corner of King and Union streets.

Rum in hhds. and barrels,

Whiskey in barrels,

Apple Brandy in barrels,

Gin in casks,

Wine in pipes and quatter casks,

Molasses in hhds.

Sugar in hhds. and barrels,

White and brown Soap in boxes,

Coffee in casks and bags,

Raisins in kegs and boxes,

Queen's Ware, and

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS.

AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad Cloths,

Calimancoes,

Kerseys,

Coatings,

Halfstiches,

Fearnought,

Blankets,

Planes,

Negro Cottons,

Worsted and other

Stockings,

THOS. PATTEN, Auctioneer.

Feb. 23.

THOMAS SIMMS

HAS JUST RECEIVED AND FOR

SALE,

One hoghead JAMAICA SPIRITS,

warranted 7 years old.

ALSO,

Sweet China Oranges,

Salmon in bls. or lfs quantity, of a

superior quality,

Rhode Island Cyder,

A quantity of excellent Potatoes,

Groceries of all kinds.

Jan. 19.

Just received and for Sale by

JOSEPH DYSON,

A QUANTITY OF

FRESH ORANGES,

by the hundred or smaller quantity.

Jan. 19.

For Charleston, S. Carolina,

The SLOOP

COLUMBIA,

Sam. Carr, Master;

Will sail next week. For

freight or passage, having excellent accom-

modations, apply to the master on board,

to to

J. G. LADD.

Feb. 12.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust from

John D. Orr to the Subscriber, to secure

the payment of a debt due to Colin Auld,

will be exposed to Sale, for ready money,

on the 1st day of March next, at the

Coffee House, in the Town of Alexan-

dria,

A certain Tract of valuable

LAND, lying in the county of Prince

William, near the Red House, on which

the said John D. Orr lately resided, con-

taining 1115 acres, the bounds of which

will appear upon reference being had to the

said Deed, which is duly recorded in the

office of the said county.

EDMUND J. LEE.

Jan. 15.

## To Rent,

Possession given immediately,

A large Brick Warehouse ad-

joining R. Newton and Co. and a com-

fortable Dwelling House, on Prince street.

For particulars enquire of

RICKETTS, NEWTON & Co.

Jan. 18.

## FOR SALE,

A likely MULATTO GIRL,

between fifteen and sixteen years of age,

accustomed to wait in the house. Enquire

of the Printer hereof.

Dec. 23.

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

Have just received & for Sale,

A QUANTITY OF

Wool & Cotton CARDS,

70 Tons Plaster of Paris,

10 hhds. and 20 barrels Sugar,

10 hhds. Rum,

1000 bushels of Lisbon Salt,

1000 do. Turk's Island do.

100 Reams Post Paper,

50 do. Wrapping do.

1 Cafe Dutch Quills,

20 Boxes Havannah Sugars,

2 hhds. Loaf Sugar,

1 do. Sewing Twine and Shoe Thread,

1 do. fine hackled Flax,

50 boxes brown and Castile Soap,

50 do. dipt Candles,

5 casks fine old Rye Whiskey,

4 do. Apple and Peach Brandy,

Hyson, Hyson Skin, Young Hyson and

Imperial TEAS,

50 barrels Pork and Beef,

50 do. Shad and Herring.

They are giving Cash for

Wheat, Flour, Flax-Seed, Rye, Corn, white

Peas, black eyed Peas, and have a constant sup-

ply of excellent Flour for family use, in bbls and

half barrels, and can furnish a few thousand

double bushels Wheat Bran.

Dec. 22.

A PROPOSAL

BY SAMUEL BISHOP

For publishing by Subscription,

LETTERS

ON THE

Elementary Principles

OF

EDUCATION.

By Elizabeth Hamilton,

Author of the "Memoirs of Modern Philoso-

phers," &c.

CONDITIONS.

I. The Work shall be comprised in two

Duodecimo volumes, of about 450 pages

each, & shall be printed in the best manner,

on fine Paper, and new Type.

II. The price will be one Dollar per vo-

lume in boards, payable on delivery.

A very considerable number of Co-

pies being already subscribed for, the work

shall be put to Press, and finished without

delay.

Subscription received by the Pub-

lishers

Printing in all its variety ex-

ecuted at this office.

Just Received,

And for sale by the Subscriber, at his store,

corner of Prince and Union streets,

15 Pipes Madeira Wine,

10 do. 4th proof Brandy,

5 do. New-England Rum,

2 do. Holland Gin,

3 Quarter casks Catalonia red Wine,

3 Kegs Annified Cordial,

14 Boxes dipt Candles,

Sugar in hhds. and barrels,

Coffee and Pepper in bags,

Hysonkin and Souchong Tea,

Jamaica Rum and Malaga Wine,

Raisins in kegs and boxes,

Leiper's Snuff in half barrels and kegs

Men's coarse and fine Shoes,

Womens' Morocco and fancy kid do.

And eight Bales of INDIA GOODS, con-

sisting of Mamoodias, Emerties, Guzzinahs, Mo-

hanas, Gungies, Checks and Calicoes, and a few

pieces China and Lunge Handkerchiefs, and Ra-

vens Duck. A large quantity of RED SOA-

LEATHER, and a few barrels Tanner's best

brown OIL.

BENJ SHREVE, jun.

WILLIAM HODGSON

Has just received, and for sale for Cash

or approved paper,

6 pipes excellent BILL WINE,

(Madeira.) Also, 15 casks Sherry.

Feb. 10.

Two Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, the

14th inst, a black Woman, named

HANNAH,

the property of Andrew Balmain. She

is about 5 feet in height, and has a cut

in her right arm below her elbow:

Had on, when she eloped, a blue coating

jacket and petticoat, with some other ar-

ticles not recollected. I expect she is

lurking about her master's premises, who

lives about 6 miles from town, on the

Newgate road. The above reward, with

her delivery to

THOMAS RICHARDS.

Feb. 19.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale by

SAMUEL BISHOP,

(Price 25 Cents.)

PITT & HIS STATUE,

A SATIRICAL POEM.

By Peter Pindar.

Jan. 19.

Madeira Wine.

Ricketts, Newton and Co.

Have just received a few pipes of fine

London particular, and to be sold cheap.

They have also,

One case of elegant OSTRICH

FEATHERS; will be sold low by the case.

Jan. 18.

FOR SALE,

A LIKELY NEGRO GIRL, about

16 years of age.

Apply to the Printer.

Dec. 18.

Just received, and for Sale,

By Robert and John Gray,

[Price 25 Cents]

Negro Slavery Unjustifiable.

A SERMON.

By ALEX. McLEOD, A. M. Pastor of the

reformed Congregation, in the City of

New York.

Feb. 5.

THOMAS SIMMS

Has just received and offers for Sale,

A few barrels of Rhode Island

Cyder,

Rhode Island Cheese,

Codfish and some barrels of excellent

APPLES.

Feb. 18.

For Sale,

Some likely Cattle, Mules and

Colts, likewise some valuable Negroes.

Apply to

STEPHEN CAYWOOD,

Noiley-Hall.

Feb. 19.

Cash given for rags.



# CONGRESS THE UNITED STATES.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16.

*Debate on the motion of Mr. Elmer to strike out the first section of the bill to amend an act entitled an act to amend the Judicial System of the United States.*

Mr. Elmer thought greater inconveniences would arise from the change proposed in this bill than from the present arrangements.

Mr. Bayard said the principal object of the bill was to accommodate Judge Washington, by altering the allotment of the judges of the supreme court, which would be effected without discommoding the other judges and with their entire approbation.

Mr. Leib said he had seconded the motion to strike out the first section, and he hoped it would prevail. He was not of opinion that the convenience of the judges should alone be consulted. The public inconvenience should also be regarded. He hoped the present distribution of the judges would continue; because one of the judges (Judge Chase) was so precious in the estimation of Maryland, where he now acted, he was in favor of continuing him there, in preference of transporting him to Pennsylvania, where he might not perhaps be held in so precious a point of view.

Mr. Smilie was in favor of striking out the section. The convenience of the judges ought to be attended to; but if by the arrangements of this bill a greater inconvenience will attach to the people, the judges ought to endure their present inconvenience rather than expose the nation to one that would be greater. He considered the convenience of the people the more important, it would not give satisfaction to the people of the state he represented (Pennsylvania) to make this alteration: they were satisfied with their present judge (Mr. Patterson.) They would not be satisfied with the judge proposed to be given them. Suppose upon them what they would deem an evil.

Mr. Mott was for striking out the first section, to kill the bill altogether. He did not think the accommodation of one judge was a sufficient ground for the bill. The state he represented (New Jersey) would be displeased with the change proposed by the bill, as there was not in the union a man more obnoxious in that state than the judge contemplated to be given them.

Mr. Eustis was against the motion to strike out the first section, as it was calculated to remove a great inconvenience attached to the duties of a particular judge; and as there was no reason offered in favor of it which ought, in his opinion, to influence the house. In the assignment of duties, the Congress ought not to know any of the judges; but ought to presume that they were all equally learned and agreeable to the people.

Mr. Rutledge observed that the duties assigned to Judge Washington were extremely inconvenient. He was obliged to ride from Virginia to Vermont. The judges, he presumed were all learned and upright. If any of them failed to discharge their duty, the regular course of proceeding was known to the house. He had never understood the cause of the arrangement which submitted Judge Washington to this inconvenience, until he learned that that gentleman had some time since contemplated a residence in Connecticut; under which impression the present arrangement had been made.

Mr. Elmendorf viewed the subject differently from any gentleman who had spoken on the subject. It appeared to him that a judge by being permanently assigned to a particular circuit would become better acquainted with the laws of the states embraced within his circuit. He, therefore, thought Congress should legislate but once in making a proper distribution of the judges.

Mr. Bayard said it must be apparent that the whole discussion consisted in what might be termed *argumentum ad hominem*.

After making some remarks on the propriety of the change contemplated in the bill, he said that he believed an upright judge would always be inimical to traitors, insurgents and libellers. He believed Judge Chase had been considered as in some measure harsh in his treatment of this description of persons. But in civil cases, he had never heard the least imputation thrown upon his conduct even by his enemies. The laws, under which those prosecutions were conducted, were now expired; and considering the mildness of the present administration, he did not conceive that there was any danger of falling under the lash of the learned judge. It was extremely evident this was a matter with which the people had nothing to do; as the only question was whether they should have for their judge A. or B. It had been well observed by a gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Eustis) that the House ought to consider every judge equally learned and upright. It was, therefore, not regular or delicate to make such remarks. The boon prayed was very small, as in the event of the death of any one judge, the judges would themselves have the right of allotting themselves. He could not believe that any gentleman entertained such hostility to the judges as to wish to defeat a measure barely because it would promote their convenience and on which they were all agreed.

Mr. Holland observed that he would be in favor of this law, inasmuch as it promoted the convenience of Judge Washington, were it not that it interfered with the convenience of two respectable states.

Mr. Smilie was sorry that he was obliged to assign the reasons for the opinions he had advanced. But this became necessary from the remarks of the gentleman from Delaware, (Mr. Bayard.) That gentleman has said the Judge alluded to may have been harsh in his treatment of traitors, insurgents and libellers. In the remarks he had to make, Mr. Smilie said he should pass over whatever related to libels and sedition, and confine himself to the observations of the gentleman that related to treason. He hoped he should never see the time when the character of any judge should be considered too sacred to be noticed on fit occasion in that house. It was not that he had on this occasion any thing to say against the Judge, but because he had construed an act of insurgency into treason. This was essentially a different thing. There was an insurrection in Pennsylvania, in the county of Northampton.

Mr. Varnum asked if there was any propriety in the discussion of the question before the committee in commenting on the character of a judge.

Mr. Randolph hoped the gentleman would proceed.

Mr. Smilie proceeded. There was an insurrection in Pennsylvania, in the county of Northampton. A person of the name of Fries, concerned in that insurrection, was tried for treason. When the trial came on, the counsel of Fries appeared, the judge (Chase) said the court would not hear an argument as to what was or was not treason. We have, said he, already decided this point, our opinion is drawn out in writing, and you must be governed by it. Fries had employed two of the most eminent counsel of the Pennsylvania bar, who it might be proper to remark, were of different political sentiments. But, notwithstanding their political difference when the judge behaved in this manner, they unitedly told him, we will not degrade our professional characters, or commit the rights of our client, in whose service we have volunteered, by taking any further part in these proceedings. There are rights of the bar as well as rights of the bench; and while we respect the latter, we will maintain the former. The effect was that this man (Fries) was tried without counsel, convicted of treason and sentenced to death. After the trial the attorney general requested the notes of several gentlemen of the bar present during the trial, which were given, in which they cited a number of the most approved authorities from the books to show that the crime committed by Fries was not an act of treason, but that it was particularly designated in the sedition act. These opinions and authorities went to the President, and Fries was pardoned.

Of the abilities of this judge, Mr. Smilie entertained no doubt; as little as he entertained of the abilities of Jeffries.

These circumstances having happened in Pennsylvania was the reason why he was opposed to the assignment of Judge

Chase to the state he represented. Whenever justice was administered, the citizens ought to have confidence in those who administered it; and it would be wrong in the house to force upon the state he represented a man as a judge that would be considered as an evil.

Mr. Bacon said the mention of the circumstances stated by the gentleman from Pennsylvania was rather disagreeable. It might perhaps, be necessary. But he did not think the trial of the judges was then before the house. The only solid objection to the bill is this; that there are strong & peculiar prejudices in some parts of the union against a certain judge. Whether these were reasonable, or not, it was a query whether the laws could be administered as well under a person against whom there exists a fixed prejudice however unfounded that prejudice may be, as under persons against whom such prejudice does not exist. In this view of the subject, the objection was not entirely without weight. It was certainly of great importance that all our officers, but particularly our judicial officers should be treated with respect; and if in New-Jersey & Pennsylvania a certain judge is not duly respected, that might furnish an argument against the bill.

Mr. Bayard said he believed the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Smilie) was correct in saying that a man of the name of Fries had been tried and convicted of treason. He believed also there were many other men guilty of insurgency and treason who had neither been tried or convicted of treason. He further believed that any man guilty of the crime of insurgency or treason would look upon the Judge as a Jeffries. But he did not know what the character of Judge Chase had to do with the provisions of the bill on the table. No man had impeached that Judge; and that was the only regular or constitutional mode of criminating a Judge in that House. If the Judge had construed an opposition to a particular law into treason, and by a false, and, he presumed, what gentlemen meant to insinuate, a corrupt decision, jeopardized the life of a citizen, only ultimately saved by the clemency of the President, was it not the duty of those who thought so to impeach him? Was not this the duty of the House?

The charges would be regularly made; and the Judge would be heard in his defence. If the gentleman believed the Judge guilty of the charges he had made, it was a duty to himself and to the American people, to bring them forward in the shape of an impeachment. But the gentleman has assumed the character of a reporter of law cases without the capacity. No doctrine had been laid down in the case of Fries that had not been acceded to by the whole bench; and he believed, if any judge whatever had been on the bench he would have made the same decision. It was extremely possible for cases to arise in which the court shall decide after the fullest argument and the most mature deliberation, and which it will not be necessary to examine again. The court may say we have fully considered the case, and do not require any further arguments. This was not the doctrine of Jeffries; but of a Hale and a Camden, those luminaries of law, and ornaments of the English Bench.

Mr. Bayard concluded by saying he regretted that such an extrinsic discussion should have been introduced into the debate; but he hoped the majority of the House would grant the request of the Judges.

The question was then taken on striking out the first section, and carried; Ayes 42, Noes 36.

The second section was agreed to; when the Committee rose and reported the bill, and the House immediately took up the report.

Mr. Mott called for the yeas and nays on agreeing with the committee to strike out the first section, which were taken as follows: Yeas 48, Nays 40.

Y E A S.

Messrs. Bacon, Bishop, Brown, Butler, Cabell, Claiborne, Clay, Clopton, Condit, Cutts, Dawson, Dickson, Elmendorf, Elmer, Fowler, Gray, Gregg, Hanna, J. Heister, Helms, Hoge, Holland, Holmes, Leib, Meriwether, Mitchell, Mott, Newton, jun. Nicholson, Randolph, jun. Smilie, Israel Smith, J. Smith, Varg, Josiah Smith, S. Smith, Southard, Stanford, Stanton, Stewart, Taliaferro, jun. A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Varnum, Van Horne, R. Williams, Winn, Winsor, 48.

N A Y S.

Messrs. Allison, Archer, Bayard, Bond, Campbell, Dana, Davenport, Early, Eustis, Foster, Goodard, Gruwold, Groves, Hastings, D. Heister, Hemphill, Hendricks, Hill, Huger, Lowndes, Matton, T. Morris, Perkins, Plater, Read, Rutledge, Shepard, I. C. Smith, J. Smith, N. Y. Stanley, Tenney, Thacher, Thomas, Tillinghast, Upham, Van Coudert, Van Rensselaer, Washworth, L. Williams, Woods, 42.

BANKRUPT LAW.

Mr. Newton called for the order of the day on the report of the select committee declaring that it is inexpedient to repeal the Bankrupt Law.

Mr. S. Smith said the subject was important; and there was not time at this late period of the session to give it a full and fair consideration. Impressed with the necessity of attending to other public business that must be transacted, he had been induced to give up the consideration during the present session, of a subject of great importance; (alluding to the repeal of the discriminating and counteracting duties) and which he had been extremely anxious to have discussed. If the House purposed to go through business then before them, absolutely necessary for the public service, they must forego a discussion that would inevitably consume much time. He therefore moved a postponement of the consideration of the report to the first Tuesday in November.

Mr. Mitchell hoped the consideration of the report would be postponed. Being opposed to the repeal of the system of Bankruptcy, he had on a former day moved a postponement till a day, which had passed over, without the subject being taken. From its not having been called up on that day, he had supposed gentlemen did not mean to urge a decision this session. The Bankrupt System he considered, as a great experiment in the commercial and political world, which Congress had determined to try for years, when the law would expire by its own limitation. He hoped, as three years had elapsed, it would be suffered to continue till the period of its limitation, when from an experience of its effects it would be better enabled to decide on the propriety of perpetuating it. Should the subject, however, be taken up, he prepared, while he voted against a repeal of the law, to offer certain amendments which, after a mature consideration of the subject, he considered necessary. He concluded by observing that this discussion would unavoidably take much time, and more, he apprehended, than the public good would admit, as he was persuaded that even if a majority were in favor of a repeal, it could not be effected without a warm struggle with its friends.

Mr. Eustis hoped the motion of postponement would not prevail. The Bankrupt Law was extremely defective, and required amendment. A committee had been appointed to amend it. Their proceedings had been paralyzed by a motion to repeal; and they abandoned all idea of reporting until a decision was had on this motion. He hoped therefore the question would be taken up and decided, and if the consideration required more than three days, the house could not spend that time to more advantage.

Mr. Bayard. If the postponement took place, there will be an end of the report, and it will rest with the next Congress to exercise their discretion in either repealing or amending the system. The postponement will have the same effect this session, as a determination not to repeal; and if the postponement is carried the select committee will immediately go to work, and in a short time report amendments.

Mr. Newton said it was not his intention to take up so much of the time of the House. He was in favor of a repeal of the Bankrupt Law; and he wished the House to go into a committee of the whole, as there must be decided the grounds on which the badness of the law. The gentlemen from Delaware alleged the importance of the system to the commercial world—Granted; and, therefore, necessity of investigating that system. A committee of the whole, where greater latitude of debate is allowed, is the best mode of doing so. The commercial world is not very ignorant on the subject. On the 14th of January he had made a report on the memorial from the merchants of Norfolk; the report had then been postponed for three weeks; and had remained unacted upon ever since, and yet not a single petition had been received in favor of a committee.

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Hill, Huger, Lowndes, Mat...  
Morris, Perkins, Plater, Read, R...  
Shepard, J. C. Smith, J. S...  
Y. Stanley, Tenney, Thatch...  
Tillinghast, Upham, Van C...  
Van Rensselaer, Wadsworth, W...  
Williams, Woods, 42.

**BANKRUPT LAW.**  
Mr. Newton called for the order of the day on the report of the select committee claiming that it is inexpedient to repeal the Bankrupt Law.

Mr. S. Smith said the subject was important; and there was not time to give it the period of the session to give it a fair consideration. Impressed with the necessity of attending to other business that must be transacted, he was induced to give up the consideration of the present session, of a subject of great importance; (alluding to the report of the discriminating and countervailing duties) and which he had been extremely anxious to have discussed. If the House proposed to go through business then he would, absolutely necessary for the service, they must forego a discussion that would inevitably consume much time; therefore moved a postponement of the consideration of the report to the Tuesday in November.

Mr. Mitchell hoped the consideration of the report would be postponed. He opposed to the repeal of the Bankrupt Law, he had on a former day moved a postponement till a day, which had passed over, without the subject being taken. From this not having been taken up on that day, he had supposed gentlemen did not mean to urge a discussion this session. The Bankrupt Law was considered, as a great experiment in commercial and political world, which Congress had determined to try for years, when the law would expire by its own limitation. He hoped, as three years had elapsed, it would be suffered to remain till the period of its limitation, which would be better enabled to decide the propriety of perpetuating it. Should the subject, however, be taken up, he was prepared, while he voted against a repeal of the law, to offer certain amendments which, after a mature consideration of the subject, he considered necessary. He would unavailing take much time, and more, he apprehended, than the good would admit, as he was satisfied that even if a majority were in favor of a repeal, it could not be effected without a warm struggle with its friends. Mr. Eufis hoped the motion of postponement would not prevail. The Bankrupt Law was extremely defective, and required amendment. A committee was appointed to amend it. Their proceedings had been paralyzed by a motion of postponement, and they abandoned all reporting until a decision was made on this motion. He hoped therefore the question would be taken up and decided, and if the consideration required more days, the house could not spend more to more advantage.

Mr. Bayard. If the postponement were made, there will be an end of the matter, and it will rest with the next Congress to exercise their discretion in either amending or amending the system. A postponement will have the same effect as a determination not to amend; and if the postponement is made, the select committee will immediately go to work, and in a short time report amendments.

Mr. Newton said it was not his intention to take up so much of the time of the House. He was in favor of a repeal of the Bankrupt Law; and he wished to go into a committee of the whole, as there must be decided the merits or the badness of the law. Gentlemen from Delaware alleged the importance of the system to the commercial world—Granted; and, therefore, the necessity of investigating that system, which committee of the whole, where a latitude of debate is allowed, is the commercial world is not very important on the subject. On the 14th of January he had made a report on the subject from the merchants of Norfolk. The report had then been postponed for weeks; and had remained undisturbed since, and yet not a single amendment had been received in favor of a

ance of the law. We must, therefore, enter that the merchants are willing to leave to us the decision whether it shall or shall not be repealed.

Should the house contrary to his hopes, determine not to repeal the law, he was prepared to offer amendments, one of which would be, that no person declared a bankrupt should be entitled to his commission for twelve months thereafter. Mr. Newton concluded by calling for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Varnum hoped the motion would not prevail. Gentlemen would recollect that all the benefits conferred by the bankrupt system on the commercial world were for many injuries inflicted on the other parts of the community. Whether the law were repealed or not, there was no doubt that there ought to be amendments to it.

Mr. Hastings was against the postponement. He doubted whether a majority of the merchants were in favor of this law. He believed no class of our citizens were more attentive to their interests than the merchants. He believed they considered themselves injured by this law, and therefore, they did not come forward with petitions against a repeal. He believed there had never been a law which had produced more iniquity and fraud, and he knew of no business before the House more important than a repeal or amendment of it.

Mr. Griswold was in favor of a postponement; which would lay aside the question of repeal, and clear the way for amendments.

Mr. Thatcher said the people were not in the habit of coming forward and dictating to Congress. Their silence, therefore, on this occasion, was no argument of their difference. He believed the bankrupt law required amendments, which would be made in case the question of repeal were laid aside, for the fair discussion of which there was no time. He therefore hoped the motion to postpone would prevail.

The question, on the postponement, was then taken, by Yeas and Nays, and left by the casting vote of the Speaker, the House being equally divided, Yeas, 39, Nays, 39, as follows.

#### Y E A S.

Messrs. Alston, Bayard, Boude, Butler, Campbell, Claiborne, Condit, Dana, Early, Elmer, Eufis, Foster, Fowler, Goddard, Griswold, Grove, Hanna, D. Heister, Helms, Hemphill, Henderson, Hill, Huger, Lowndes, Mitchell, T. Morris, Mott, Nicholson, Read, Rutledge, J. Smith, N. York, S. Smith, Southard, Stanley, Tenny, Thatcher, Van Courtlandt, Van Rensselaer, L. Williams.—39.

#### N A Y S.

Messrs. Archer, Bacon, Brown, Cabell, Clay, Clopton, Cutts, Davenport, Dawson, Dickson, Elmendorf, Gray, Gregg, Hastings, J. Heister, Hoge, Holland, Holmes, Leib, Mattoon, Meriwether, New, Newton, jun. Randolph, jun. Smilie, J. C. Smith, Josiah Smith, Stanford, Stanton, Stewart, Taliaferro, jun. Thomas, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Varnum, Van Horne, R. Williams, Winn, Winns.—39.

#### BALTIMORE, February 21.

Arrived last night, the English brig Venus, captain Tupper, from Halifax.

Arrived this morning, the French brig Courier, Reidtz, from St. Uben. Left, ship Atlanta, Tucker, of and for this port, loading. Spoke nothing.

Also, brig Washington, Davis, from Boston.

Also, schooner Dorchester, Hamilton, from Kingston (Jam.) Left schooner Roby, Martin, of this port for New Orleans. The Somers, Brown, sailed seven days before the Dorchester, for one of the Salt Islands.

Also, snow George, Sprigg, 40 days from Amsterdam, and 31 from land to land; sailed in company with Orlando, Marchak, of & for N. York; ship Letitia, Douglas, of and for Baltimore; Charlotte, Warner, of Providence, (R. I.) for Charleston; Henry, Smith, of Salem, for Rochefort; brig Mary, of and for N. Y. Sch'r Indefatigable, Brown, of Boston, for the coast of Guinea; parted from the Louisa, off Portland Bill.

January 4th, spoke ship Carlisle, Gibson, in a short passage from Baltimore, going into the Texel as we came out. 7th, off Beachy Head saw a ship, which we took to be the Anthony Mangin, of this port, bound to London.

Left at Amsterdam January 24.

The ship Traveller, Billups, of Baltimore, from Porto Cavallo; Oliver, Elsworth, New-York, from Batavia, 135 days passage, and some others names not recollected.

The following American vessels were chartered by the Dutch to take troops out to Louisiana, and were on the eve of departure:

Ships Lexington, Smith, of Baltimore; Providence, Taylor, Philadelphia; America, Lealer, do. Columbia, Dixon, do. —, Marshall, do.

Captain Gardner (formerly of the Paul Siemen, of this port, sold) came passenger in the George.

#### Dutch Price Current,

From the "Marchant," an English paper published at Rotterdam, and politely handed us by Capt. Sprigg, of the snow George.

Ashes, Amer. pearl, 80 a 85 guild. p. c.

—, 74 78

Coffee, Java, 12 a 12½ stivers per lb.

Mocha, 14 a 15 do.

W. I. fine, 12½ 13½ do.

good, 12½ 13½ do.

midling, 11½ 12½ do.

ordin'y, 11½ 11½ do.

Cotton, Geor. 24 a 28 groats per lb.

Fustic, 5½ guilders per c.

#### CHARLESTON, Feb. 2.

A report was in circulation, on the authority, it is said of a French gentleman lately arrived in this city, that a large fleet of French men of war, with a number of workmen and labourers on board, are on their way to the river St. Mary's to cut timber for building ships, to form a dock yard on the Florida bank of that river. It is added, that the two Floridas have been ceded by Spain to France, and that the cession took place at the same time with that of Louisiana. We are getting into a warm situation. With such a neighbour as France on our western and on our southern boundaries, are not our prospects of peace and security doubtful? What is our president doing? Is England blind? Or has fate itself entered the lists on the side of France against the world?

From the same quarter we understand, that transports laden with refractory negroes from St. Domingo, are to come to America and land their contents on the river St. Mary's.

(Courier.)

#### Alexandria Advertiser.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24.

Mr. Snowden—For the sake of truth and information of the public, you will please to state that the Rifles were not at the Presbyterian Church on Tuesday last, as asserted in the Expositor.

MUSKET.

#### ARRET.

Head Quarters, Cape Francois, Nivose 8th, 11th year.

The Captain General decrees as follows: Article 1st. It shall be lawful to import into the Colony of St. Domingue, at the Cape, Port Republican and Santo Domingo, free of Duty, the following articles:

Gold and Silver foreign coins, Gold and Silver in Bullion, Copper in Sheets, Brown and Clayed Sugars, Coffee, Cotton, Cochineal, Indigo, Cocoa, Sarsaparilla, Peruvian Bark, Tortoise shell, Raw Hides, Oxen, Cows, Mules, Sheep, Stallions and Breeding Mares, Lignum Vitæ, dying and Cabinet makers Wood.

Article 2d. The present arret shall be in force at the above mentioned ports immediately after its publication.

The Colonial Prefect of the western part of the Colony is charged with the execution of this arret.

Signed,

Dtn. ROCHAMBEAU, General in chief and Captain General.

A true copy.

H. DURE,

Colonial Prefect.

Our government, and the democrats in general appear to receive with great sensibility, the information of a disposition in certain subordinate officers of the Spanish government at New-Orleans to INTERDICT ALL INTERCOURSE between the ci-

tizens of the United States and the subjects of the king of Spain. It is supposed at Washington that the president of the United States is preparing a resolution to that effect, and that as soon as it is finished it will be laid before the house of representatives with closed doors by father Randolph. It is generally believed that the democrats experience a daily increase of their perfect confidence in the executive, and are more and more determined to wait the issue of such measures as may or may not, have been adopted by that department for vindicating the injuries of the United States, and for promoting the harmony of social intercourse with our Spanish neighbours and friends.

(Gaz. U. S.)

Mr. Davis, member of the House of Representatives of the United States, from the State of Kentucky, has been nominated and appointed Judge of the Indiana Territory. It is said, Mr. Davis considers this appointment as a kind of honourable banishment from Congress, rather Randolph finds him too difficult to be managed. He has the audacity sometimes to think and act for himself. On one occasion, he took the liberty of speaking very disrespectfully of father Randolph's offspring, about to big.

Another bit of paper for President Jefferson and his western friends.

It is reported that the cession of Louisiana to France is all a diplomatic fraud, and therefore in itself void—We hear that L. Bonaparte read one treaty to the Spanish King, and presented another for his signature, and obtained it accordingly.

The account of Mr. Ellery's conceiving the Senate of the United States insulted by Mr. Rutledge's pulling his nose, very much resembles an anecdote of Chief Justice Smith of New-York.

This gentleman during the revolutionary war, fled to the British and joined them at N. York; shortly after his arrival Col. Cosmo Gordon, of the British Guards, published a *charade*, wherein he paid a very great compliment to the legal abilities of the judge. His honor, however, did not view it in this light; but conceived it an insult, and called on the colonel for satisfaction. An interview took place—the colonel told the judge he had really meant it as a compliment, but that if he, the judge was of a contrary opinion, he was willing to make concessions, and therefore would beg his pardon.

The judge turned on his heel, saying "I will not hear you." "Then," replied the colonel "you shall feel me," and he gave him a smart rap over the shoulders with his rattle. The indignant judge immediately went to governor Robertson and entered a strong complaint, insisting on it, that the stroke given him was an insult offered to Lord Chief Justice Mansfield. The governor being of rather an eccentric turn of mind, observed "that the gentlemen of the law had such a peculiar way of wire drawing things that common people could scarcely comprehend them; but for my part," says he, "I think there is a very material difference between Tobit and his dog."

(Savannah Gazette.)

To be prepared for war is the way to prevent it. A spirit to resent and the means to punish insult make others cautious how they give it. All this is consistent with a pacific disposition, and the best guarantee of its continuance. Negotiation is not excluded from this system; but then it is that sort of negotiation which can, if necessary, be followed up with a blow. Such a situation gives confidence to a nation which treats for a reparation of injuries; it ensures respect, and tends to prevent the proposal of conditions, which strict honor and strict justice could not hear. But we on "the eve of a war," are stripping off our armour, and breaking down our strong places; our army, as it was called, reduced; our navy laid up to rot; our taxes, which must support these, repealed, and we left without money & without force to meet the uncertain issue of negotiation. What is this but to invite insults and injuries; to hold our cheek to the fist of the smiter, who knows our want of spirit, and want of means. Lord CHESTERFIELD, having kicked a man down stairs, who took it with great patience and good temper, observed, not long after, this same man kicking another. How dare you (says CHESTERFIELD) offer such an

insult. Oh, (replies the man) I know very well.

#### CONGR OF THE UNI

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENT

Saturday, Febr.

A bill was read approved for the working of the on the Wabash rivers.

Referred to a committee of the house on Monday.

Mr. Hoge presented a petition number of inhabitants of Pennsylvania respecting the obstructed navigation of Mississippi.

Referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Mr. Nicholson reported a bill for regulating the grants of land, and providing for the disposal of lands south of Tennessee.

Referred to a committee of the whole on Tuesday next.

Mr. Nicholson also reported a bill for settling sundry claims to the public lands of the United States south of Tennessee.

Referred to a committee of the whole on Tuesday next.

Mr. Nicholson, chairman of the committee who reported the above bills, stated that the claimants of the lands of the United States, lying south of Tennessee, had applied to the committee to be heard before them by Counsel. The committee, being of opinion that time would be gained by hearing the counsel before the house, submitted a resolution that counsel should be heard at the bar of the house on Tuesday.

On taking up the resolution, a debate ensued. Messrs. Nicholson, Bayard, Bacon, Griswold, and R. Williams, supported, and Mr. Randolph opposed taking it into consideration; when it was carried without a division.

The resolution offered by Mr. Nicholson, then passed. Yeas 47.

After discussion the bill making an appropriation for the Navy for the year 1803 in committee of the whole, it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday.

The bill concerning the insuring of buildings, goods and furniture in the county of Alexandria, in the territory of Columbia, was ordered to a third reading on Monday.

Mr. Leib call for the bill to amend the naturalization act; on which the house went into committee of the whole. Mr. Varnum in the chair.

The bill exempts those aliens who came into the United States between June 1798 and April 1802 from the obligation declaring their intention to become citizens.

Mr. Bayard spoke against and Mr. S. Smith in favor of the bill.

Mr. Goddard being adverse to the bill moved that the committee should rise, in order to dismiss them from any further consideration of it.

This motion was supported by Messrs. Bayard and Thatcher, and opposed by Messrs. S. Smith, Leib, and Smilie, and was lost, Yeas 30, Noes 42.

When the Committee reported the bill, and the House ordered it to a third reading on Monday.

(A more particular detail of proceedings hereafter.)

#### PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

#### ARRIVED,

Ship George and Mary, Lawton, Newport Sch'r Dolphin, Spenser, do. Commerce, Mann, Baltimore Polly and Sally, Keith, do. Sloop Mary, Trefelhein, Portsmouth, (N. Hampshire

#### CLEARED,

Brig Eleanor, Roberts, Barbadoes Evelina, Croudhill, Jamaica Sch'r Harriot, Bell, Portsmouth Lark, Silver, Salem

#### Notice.

On account of the bad weather, the sale of PRINTS, &c. which was to take place this day, at Mrs. ATKIN'S Prince street, is POSTPONED until To-Morrow at 3 o'clock, if fair if not the next fair day.

P. G. MARSFELLER.

Feb. 24.



**Dr. EL BISHOP,**  
**Physician, & STATIONER**  
 The Public that he has  
 the Patent and  
 the following  
 Medicines,  
 With esteem and general use  
 the United States, many of  
 Debating sold cheaper than the drugs  
 they are compounded, could be  
 used at a retail store.  
**TAKE NOTICE,**  
 Dr. Bishop is appointed the ONLY A-  
 gent for Alexandria.

**Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,**  
 A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obsolete Coughs,  
 Asthma, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and Ap-  
 proaching Consumptions.  
 To parents who may have children afflicted  
 with the HOOPING COUGH.  
 This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it  
 is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and  
 in a short time entirely removes the most cruel  
 disorder to which children are liable—the Elixir  
 is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small,  
 that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From **LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attor-  
 ney-General of the State of Maryland.**

I comply with your request in stating my  
 opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used  
 in my family for two or three years past, with  
 uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or si-  
 milar complaints have rendered medicine ne-  
 cessary. I have myself found it an excellent and  
 agreeable remedy for a very painful and trou-  
 ble some affection of the breast, accompanied  
 with soreness and with obstructed and difficult  
 breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recom-  
 mend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine,  
 and deserving public attention.

**LUTHER MARTIN.**  
 Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-Street, Baltimore,  
 was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a  
 very complicated disorder, occasioned by a fe-  
 vere cold caught several months ago. He  
 breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was  
 often thrown into weakening sweats when he  
 attempted to walk any distance, and his voice  
 would frequently fail in such a degree that he  
 could only attempt to whisper, he has been  
 upwards of six weeks without a return of his  
 complaints, and desires to give this public tes-  
 timony in favour of this invaluable medicine.

**Dr. Hamilton's  
 GRAND RESTORATIVE,**  
 is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for  
 the speedy relief and permanent cure of the vari-  
 ous complaints which result from dissipated plea-  
 sures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in cli-  
 mates unfavourable to the constitution—the im-  
 moderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any  
 other destructive intemperance—the unskillful or  
 excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to  
 females, at a certain period of life—bad lyings  
 in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience  
 to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of  
 Nervous disorders,  
 Consumptions,  
 Lowness of spirits,  
 Loss of appetite,  
 Impurity of the blood,  
 Hysterical affections,  
 Inward weakness,  
 Senial weakness,  
 Fluctuations, (or whites)  
 Barrenness,  
 Violent cramps in the  
 stomach and back,  
 Indigestion,  
 Melancholy,  
 Gout in the stomach,  
 Pains in the limbs,  
 Relaxations,  
 Involuntary emissions,  
 Obsolete gleet,  
 Impotency, &c. &c.  
 In cases of extremity, where the long preva-  
 lence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a  
 general impoverishment of the system, excessive  
 debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the  
 flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could re-  
 pair a perseverance in the use of this medicine  
 has performed the most astonishing cures.

**HAMILTON'S ESSENCE and EX-  
 TRACT OF MUSTARD,**  
 A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheuma-  
 tism, palsy, sprains, bruises, pains in the face  
 and neck, &c. And has performed more cures  
 in the above complaints than all the other medi-  
 cines ever before made public.

From **Dr. Weatherburn,**  
 Wythe county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,  
 I purchased at your shop the preparations you  
 call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard,  
 which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic  
 rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of  
 the hip joint) under which I had laboured for a  
 long time, and which had baffled every article  
 in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treat-  
 ment received into practice for the cure of this  
 obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful  
 you are at liberty to make it public.

**Yours, &c.**  
**P. WEATHERBURN.**  
 John Hoover, rope-maker, South Second-  
 Street, between Mary and Christian-Streets,  
 Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as fol-  
 lows, namely, that his wife, Mary Hoover, was  
 so severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism,  
 very dangerously situated, the consequence of a  
 severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her  
 bed for several weeks, and was at length re-  
 duced to the melancholy apprehension of re-  
 maining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the  
 most respectable medical advice was followed,  
 and every probable remedy attempted: when  
 seeing several cases of cures performed by Ha-  
 milton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they  
 were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South  
 Second-Street. The first application enabled  
 her to walk across the room, and the use of one  
 bottle restored her to her usual state of health  
 and strength.

**JOHN HOOVER.**

Sworn and subscribed before Ebenezer Forger-  
 son, Esq. one of the justices of the peace for Phi-  
 ladelphia County.

**HAMILTON'S  
 WORM DESTROYING LOZENG**  
 Which have within four years past cured up-  
 wards of one hundred and twenty thousand  
 persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every  
 situation, of various dangerous complaints aris-  
 ing from worms, and form obstructions or foul-  
 nels in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of  
 similar title, so commonly complained of as op-  
 erating with violence; on the contrary, a par-  
 ticular excellence of this remedy is its being suit-  
 ed to every age and constitution; contains no-  
 thing but what is perfectly innocent, and is so  
 mild in its operation that it cannot injure the  
 most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest in-  
 fant of a week old, should no worms exist in  
 the body; but will, without pain or griping,  
 cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is  
 foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the pro-  
 duction of worms and many fatal disorders.  
 They are particularly efficacious in carrying off  
 all gross humours and eruptions; feverish and  
 bilious complaints, and are the safest and mild-  
 est purgative that can be used on any occasion.

**Description of Worms, and the symptoms  
 by which they are known.**

Worms which infest the human body, are chief-  
 ly of four kinds, viz. the Tere or large round  
 worm, the Ascarides, or small maw worm, the  
 Cucurbitina, or short, flat, white worm, and  
 lastly, the Tænia, or tape worm, so called from  
 its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards  
 long, and is full of joints—it is most hurtful, and  
 most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are  
 disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—  
 Bad and corrupted gums—itching in the nose  
 and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic  
 fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting  
 and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular ap-  
 petite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes  
 voracious—Purging, with slimy and fetid stools  
 Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pain in  
 sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and  
 thighs, with lowness of spirits—Slow fever, with  
 small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Exces-  
 sive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy coun-  
 tenance, and sometimes the face bloated and  
 flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symp-  
 toms, should have immediate recourse to HA-  
 MILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LO-  
 ZENGES, which have been constantly attend-  
 ed with success in all complaints similar to those  
 above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally  
 during the warm season, will effectually pre-  
 vent the vomiting and purging of children, a  
 dreadful disorder which annually destroys thou-  
 sands of the infant part of our cities. It is like-  
 wise the mildest and most certain remedy known  
 and has restored to health and strength a great  
 number when in an advanced stage of this fatal  
 complaint. Particular and plain instructions are  
 given for every part of the necessary treatment  
 in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with  
 eagerness; having a pleasing appearance, and an  
 agreeable taste.

**CASES OF CURES.**  
 (Selected from thousands) the authenti-  
 city of which any person may ascertain,  
 either by letter or personal application.

**TAPE WORM.**  
 Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn-keeper, on  
 the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore,  
 began about 20 months ago to be grievously af-  
 flicted with a tape worm, which increased fast  
 in size and strength, so as to excite the most  
 horrid sensations by its writhing motions and  
 intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and  
 tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of  
 his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful  
 apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in  
 a similar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly,  
 and with that his strength, so that he was un-  
 able to attend to any business—when he heard  
 of some excellent cures performed by Ham-  
 ilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which  
 brought away about FOUR YARDS of the  
 worm (now in the possession of Lee & Co.)—  
 but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him  
 that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first  
 vigour—Application was made to Lee & Co.  
 for more of their medicine, with their advice—  
 from which resulted the total expulsion of his  
 formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he  
 supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more.  
 A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Ful-  
 ler is now in perfect health. The above facts  
 are well known to a numerous circle of his neigh-  
 bours, and himself will gratify any who may  
 wish to make further inquiries on the subject.  
 Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce  
 such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they  
 are perfectly innocent and mild in their opera-  
 tion on the human body, even taken in large  
 doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particu-  
 lar mildness is abundantly evident in innumera-  
 ble cures of infants.

Communicated by **Dr. John Spangler,**  
 York-town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOL-  
 LIER, minister of the Moravian church, in  
 York town.

**York, January 4th, 1802.**

Dear Sir,  
 Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recom-  
 mended to me as a very adequate means for the  
 cure of children afflicted with worms, I procur-  
 ed a box for the use of my family, to try, whe-  
 ther by means of this medicine, I might be en-  
 abled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, dif-  
 ferent other means had proved abortive. My  
 eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very  
 restless at night, grew leaner from time to time;  
 in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of  
 health, which would yield to none of the medi-  
 cines administered, until I gave him two doses  
 of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which  
 carried off a substance to all appearance a mic-  
 roscopus but upon close inspection quite repe-

with very small living animals. Not one of that  
 sort of worms which usually afflict children  
 came from him. Since that period he grew re-  
 markably better in health, and though lean,  
 has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon  
 different occasions I have used this medicine, a  
 purging lubricate, and found it to answer exceed-  
 ingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or  
 any of those disagreeable tentations, so often oc-  
 casioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole,  
 I judge this medicine to be, besides its main ob-  
 ject, one of the most salutary means for restor-  
 ing lost appetite, and promoting a proper state  
 of digestion, by carrying off that bilious sub-  
 stance, which engenders so much indisposition  
 both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,  
**JOHN MOLLIER.**

**Dr. HAHN'S TRUE and GENUINE GER-  
 MAN CORN PLAISTER.**

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily remov-  
 ing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

**The GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION,**  
 So celebrated among the fashionable through-  
 out Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly  
 innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repel-  
 lent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of  
 unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing  
 blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, par-  
 ticularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness,  
 scurfs, teetters, ring worms, sun burns, prickly  
 heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without  
 impeding that natural, insensible perspiration  
 which is essential to health. Yet its salutary ef-  
 fects are speedy and permanent, rendering the  
 skin delicately soft and clear, improving the com-  
 plexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Ne-  
 ver failing to render an ordinary countenance  
 beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

**The RESTORATIVE POWDER for the  
 TEETH and GUMS.**

This excellent preparation comforts and  
 strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from  
 decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by  
 absorbing all that acrimonious slime & foulness  
 which suffered to accumulate, never fails to in-  
 jure and finally ruin them.

**Dr. HAHN'S GENUINE EYE-WATER.**

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes,  
 whether the effect of natural weakness or of ac-  
 cident, deflections of rheum, dullness, itching  
 and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those  
 maladies which frequently succeed the small pox,  
 measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthen-  
 ing a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced  
 its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of  
 sight.

**TOOTH ACHE DROPS.**

The only remedy yet discovered which gives  
 immediate and lasting relief in the most severe  
 instances.

**The SOVEREIGN OINTMENT for the  
 ITCH.**

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at  
 one application, and may be used with perfect  
 safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week  
 old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any  
 other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not  
 accompanied with that tormenting smart which  
 attends the application of other remedies.

**THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.**

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

**INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.**

A safe and speedy remedy for the venereal dis-  
 ease.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound o  
 cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and ma-  
 lignant fevers,

**IS RECOMMENDED**

**Dr. HAHN'S ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS.**

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so  
 as to be used with safety by persons in every sit-  
 uation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off super-  
 fluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to  
 restore and amend the appetite—to procure a free  
 perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which  
 are often attended with fatal consequences—a  
 dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its  
 first appearance. They are celebrated for re-  
 moving habitual costiveness—sickness at the stom-  
 ach, and severe head-ache—and ought to be  
 taken by all persons on a change of climate.

Sold likewise by **S. Plea-  
 sants, Richmond; Rofs and Dou-  
 glass, Petersburg; T. Green, Fre-  
 dericksburgh; G. Purdie, Smith-  
 field; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr.  
 Miller, Winchester; R. Green,  
 how, Williamsburg; and J. Shaw-  
 Leeburg.**

**Five Hundred barrels of CORN**

**FOR SALE,**  
 deliverable at Boyd's Hole, on the Poto-  
 mac. For terms apply to

**ROBERTS and GRIFFITH,**

**Alexandria,**

**Or WALTER S. BELT,**

**Boyd's Hole.**

Who wishes to sell,

**1000 Locust and Cedar Posts,**

**deliverable in Alexandria.**

**Feb. 15.**

**Notice.**

**THE subscriber intending to  
 leave this place in 12 days, desires that  
 all persons indebted to him will immedi-  
 ately discharge their accounts.**

**JOHN WRIGHT.**

**Twenty Dollars Reward,**  
 To any person who will bring to me, or  
 secure so that I get him again,

**JOHN AYRES,**  
 A BRIGHT mulatto fellow, about  
 21 years of age, who eloped from  
 this place on the 9th instant. He had on  
 when he went away a blue plains coat, his  
 pantaloons of the same were patched, and  
 darned in some places with white cotton, a  
 swanstown waistcoat, white yarn stock-  
 ings, an excellent pair of shoes tied with  
 rings, and a very good white hat. He  
 has a thick suit of black hair, rather in-  
 clined to curl, which he generally keeps  
 tied, a fine set of teeth, and when he  
 thinks he has done wrong his countenance  
 expresses great fear mixed with a confide-  
 rable blushing; I suppose he must be a-  
 bout 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high.

**BALDWIN M. LEE.**

N. B. I hereby forewarn all masters  
 or skippers of vessels from receiving or  
 harboring the above mentioned mulatto  
 on board their vessels, at the peril of the  
 law.

Should the said mulatto fellow be  
 apprehended and secured in the jail of Fre-  
 dericksburg or its vicinity, and I can be  
 informed of it, Mr. John Scott is directed  
 to pay the reward.

**Cabin Point,**

**Westmoreland county,**

**Feb. 22.**

**Valuable Property for Sale,**

**At the little Falls of Potomac**

About three miles from George-Town  
 and the City of Washington, and ten  
 from Alexandria.

**172 acres of Land, upon which  
 are a dwelling house and sundry other im-  
 provements, several stone quarries and fish  
 ponds, and two vacant mill seats.**

**Two undivided third parts of 7  
 acres of Land, upon which are a merchant  
 mill, with three pair of French burr mill  
 stones and every necessary, complete, for  
 manufacturing flour to the best advantage,  
 and with as little manual labor as possible;  
 a brewery and distiller, a granary, a  
 miller's house, a brewer's house, cooper's  
 shop, &c. and a vacant mill seat.**

**Two undivided third parts of  
 200 acres of land, adjoining the 7 acres  
 and 172 acres abovementioned, upon which  
 here are several stone quarries and fish  
 ponds.**

**The purchaser of the above prop-  
 erty, will have an assignment of a lease  
 for the other undivided third part, of which  
 there will be 6 years to come from the first  
 day of September next.**

**The stone on the above lands is  
 equal in goodness to any, and superior to  
 most foundation stone on the river—wells  
 of any burthen that can go to George-  
 Town, can go up to the mill and stone  
 quarries.**

**Any person or persons, who may incline  
 to purchase, will of course view the pre-  
 mises, therefore it is not thought necessary  
 to be more particular.**

**For terms apply to Gen. Uriah Forrest,  
 at George-Town, or to**

**PHILIP R. FENDALL,**

**Alexandria.**

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,**

**County of Alexandria, ss.**

**NOVEMBER TERM, 1802.**

**Thomas & Robert Wilson &**

**plffs.**

**Co. against**

**Joseph Commarque, Executor**

**of Bartholomew Dandridge,**

**decd, & Bennet & Warr,**

**and Ricketts, Newton and**

**Co. defts.**

**The defendant Joseph Com-  
 marque not having entered his appearance, and  
 given security according to the act of assembly  
 and the rules of this court, and it appearing to  
 the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that  
 the said Joseph Commarque is not an inhabitant  
 of this district, on motion of the said complain-  
 ants by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said  
 defendant Joseph Commarque do appear here on  
 the first day of June court next, and enter his  
 appearance to this suit, and give security for per-  
 forming the decree of the court; and that the  
 other defendants, Bennett and Warr, and Ricketts,  
 Newton and Co. do not pay away, convey  
 or secrete the debts by them owing to, or the  
 estate or effects in their hands belonging to the  
 said absent defendant Joseph Commarque, until  
 the further order or decree of this court; and  
 that a copy of this order be forthwith published  
 for two months successively in one of the public  
 newspapers in this county, and that another co-  
 py be posted at the front door of the Court  
 House of the said county.**

**A copy,**

**Tell,**

**Jan. 8.**

**G. DENEALE,**

**raw 2m**

**PRINTED DAILY BY**

**S. SNOWDEN.**

**AND CO**

**VOL. III.]**

**Public Vendue**

**On TUESDAY,**  
 At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the  
 Store,

**Rum in hogheads and barrels,  
 French Brandy in pipes,  
 Gin in pipes and bls.  
 Whiskey and Apple Brandy in l  
 Sugar in hhds, tierces and bls.  
 Coffee in tierces and bags,  
 Chocolate  
 White and brown Soap  
 Mould and dip'd Candles  
 Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,  
 Figs in kegs and frails,  
 Queens Ware in crates,  
**FURNITURE, &c.**  
**A L S O,****

**A variety of DRY GOODS**

**Among which are,  
 Cloths, Coatings,  
 Kerseys, Doffins,  
 Plains and Kerseys,  
 Negro Cottons, Serges,  
 Elastics, blue Friezes,  
 Calimancoes and Russels,  
 Yarn Stockings,  
 Chintzes and Calicoes,  
 Irish Linens, Silecia do.  
 Plaitas,  
 Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,  
 Mullins and Mullin Hand'ls,  
 India Mullins and Table Clo  
 Bandanna Handkerchiefs,  
 Silk Stockings,  
 Coloured Threads, Hats,  
 Plated Candlesticks,  
 And fundry other Article  
**P. G. MARSTELL**  
**February 25.****

**Sales by Auction.**

**On SATURDAY,**  
 At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the  
 Store, the corner of King and  
 Streets.

**Rum in hhds. and barrel  
 Whiskey in barrels,  
 Apple Brandy in barrels,  
 Gin in casks,  
 Wine in pipes and quatter casks,  
 Molasses in hhds.  
 Sugar in hhds. and barrels,  
 White and brown Soap in boxes,  
 Coffee in casks and bags,  
 Raisins in kegs and boxes,  
 Queen's Ware, and**

**ALSO,**

**A variety of DRY GOODS.**

**—AMONG WHICH ARE—**

Broad Cloths,	Irish Linens
Callimeroes,	Calicoes,
Kerseys,	Threads,
Coatings,	Chintzes,
Halfbacks,	Bedticks,
Fearnought,	Oznaburgs,
Blankets,	Sewing Sticks
Planes,	Mullin and N
Negro Cottons,	Handker
Worsted and other	India Cotton
Stockings,	&c.

**THOS. PATTEN, Auctioneer**

**Feb. 23.**

**THOMAS SIMMS**

**HAS JUST RECEIVED AND**

**SALE,**

**One hoghead JAMAICA SPI**

**warranted 7 years old.**

**ALSO,**

**Sweet China Orange**

**Salmon in bls. or less quantity,**

**superior quality,**

**Rhode-Island Cyder,**

**A quantity of excellent Potatoes,**